legislation which has many enemies and no chance to pass, then where's the chance of the good bill becoming a law? If you wanted to pass a bill giving every one \$1,000 you wouldn't be very likely to tack on to it a bill providing that every one who accepted a dollar would have to spend a year in Sing Sing, would you? Yet that's about what has happened in Albany, it strikes me."

Comptroller Grout said he thought the

report that the committee of the Senate had decided to consolidate the measures

was premature, although he for one favored

The advocates of the Elsberg bill have

TRANSIT BILLS CONSOLIDATED.

Process in Albany of Tacking on a Con-

tested Bill to Kill Good Ones.

ALBANY, March 9.-Mayor McClellan

New York city insists that in any rapid

transit legislation passed at this session

there shall be incorporated a provision that

plans and routes for all future extensions of

underground railroads on new independ-

dent lines in New York city, and the amount

to be expended thereon, must have the ap-

proval of the Board of Estimate and the

Mayor. There is such a provision in the rapid transit bill introduced by Senator

Elsberg and Assemblyman Newcomb, but

there is not such a provision in the two

bills of the Rapid Transit Commission in-

troduced by Senator White and Assembly-

The Senate Cities Committee has taken

mission's bills were referred to the Cities

Committee and the Elsberg-Newcomb bill

to the Railroad Committee. R. Fulton Cutting and Senator John Ford argued

before the Assembly Railroad Committee

what is best for the city and for rapid transit."

Friends of the Elsberg-Newcomb bill are busy hustling around saying that it would not prevent the Metropolitan Street Railway interests from bidding to construct and operate independent subways in New York. Senator White says there is no thought of attacking the subway purposes of the Metropolitan. Mr. Ford said to-night:

"After the hearing on the Elsberg bill before the Senate Cities Committee a week ago I had a long interview with Senator White concerning pending rapid transit legislation. The Rapid Transit Commis-

ago I had a long interview with Senator White concerning pending rapid transit legislation. The Rapid Transit Commission bills were unobjectionable to the friends of the Elsberg measure, and I so stated to Senator White. It was suggested then that all three bills be consolidated into a single bill, and Senator White requested that I do so.

"I breught the consolidated bill with me to Albany this morning and handed it to Senator White, upon whose motion it was reported to the Senate Cities Committee for reprinting and recommittal."

Paul D. Cravath, counsel for the Metropolitan, was present while R. Fulton Cutting was addressing the Assembly Railroad Committee to-day in favor of the Elsberg-Newcomb bill. Mr. Cravath asked a very significant question. He wanted to know whether the bill permitted construction and operation to be com-

construction and operation to be com

bined in a single corporation.

"He was assured by Mr. Cutting and myself," said Senator Ford to-night, "that the intent of the bill was to leave to the constructing contractor the same privilege to bid for operation that any other person would have."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles Guy, in defining the attitude of the

L. Guy, in defining the attitude of the New York city administration toward rapid transit legislation, said to-night: The position of the city administra-

The position of the city administra-tion on the proposed rapid transit legisla-tion is that in all future extensions of the

man Burnett.

it for printing.

strikes me.

## **HANNA ON WOOD'S PROMOTION**

HIS BRIEF READ TO THE SENATE BY SENATOR SCOTT.

It Is a Clear and Calm Review of the Testimony Taken by the Senate Committee and Leads to the Firm Conclusion That Gen. Wood Is Unfit for Advancement.

WASHINGTON, March 9.- The matter of the confirmation of Brig.-Gen. Leonard Wood to be a Major-General was brought up in the Senate to-day in executive session by Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio), Gen. Wood's principal champion on the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Scott (Rep., W. Va.), who, with Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.), dissents with the majority of the committee and opposes the confirmation of Gen. Wood, presented the printed argument prepared by the late Senator Hanna against Wood's confirmation. This argument consists of thirtytwo printed pages and constitutes a brief, which it was Senator Hanna's intention to expand by speeches from day to day on different phases of the Wood case. The argument was read from the desk, and this and the reading of other documents occupied the time of the Senate until adjourn-

Mr. Scott presented affidavits signed by Edwin Warren Guyol, Alexis E. Frye, George Reno, W. Lancashire and George Eugene, Bryson bearing on various phases of Gen. Wood's administration of affairs in Cuba-Lancashire was accounting officer in Cuba and his affidavit describes Wood's accounts at Santiago as "the worst tangled mass I ever saw."

Bryson, a newspaper correspondent at Havana, in his affidavit charges Gen. Wood with gross deception. Frye, who was Superintendent of Schools of Cuba, on oath denies Secretary Root's testimony that he (Frye) employed incompetent or immoral teachers. Guyol, in his affidavit, says that he is an American citizen and that he published the English page of La Lucha at Havana during Gen. Wood's régime; that he attacked Col. William Black, Chief Engineer of Havana, on information furnished by Gen. Wood, and was threatened with arrest by Col. Black, and that he sought protection from Gen. Wood, who prevented Black from molesting him. Guyol also criticised Gen. Ludlow's administration on informa tion furnished by Gen, Wood, Reno's affidavit deals with the Bellairs episode.

Senstor Hanna's argument touches upon the Rathbone case, the conflict of veracity between Gen. Wood and many witnesses at the Military Committee's hearings, the Runcie article in the North American Review, the Jai Alai matter, the Bellairs episode, Gen. Brooks's charges, the matter of accounts and the Castaneda case. His arraignment of Gen. Wood in all these matters is extremely pointed and his conclusion is that Gen. Wood cannot be confirmed by the Senate in the light of the testimony without at least recalling him from the Philippines to be heard on oath in his own behalf.

Senator Hanna declares that the sworn testimony of army officers cannot be waved away by the mere written statement of Gen. Wood, who has not been placed under oath. The argument says:

The testimony given before the committee has developed points to which no answer is attempted by Gen. Wood in the various communications submitted by him prior to his departure for the Philippines. nor can these communications be accepted as a refutation of testimony given by wit-nesses under the solemnity of an oath. To accept them as a centroversion of sworn testimony would brand those giving such testimony as unworthy of credence

"Among those who would be thus branded are men in the military and naval services of the United States. It is impossible to accept the mere statement of Gen. Wood made prior to his departure for the Philippines, and covering only a part of the matters at issue, in preference to this

\*Some of the testimony given by these witnesses has cast serious reflection upon the veracity of Gen. Wood, and it would appear that neither he nor the Senate. which is asked to confirm his appointment should rest content until he has been given opportunity to disprove specifically and

opportunity to disprove specifically and under oath the damaging statements made on oath concerning his conduct. The facts to which attention will be called would seem to make this necessary, and the honor of the army would seem to demand it."

The Rathbone case is discussed at length by Mr. Hanna. He calls attention to the testimony what Gen. Wood promised immunity to Reeves on condition that he would testify against Rathbone. Gen. Wood in his statement makes the positive assertion that "Reeves was never promised anything," while Secretary Root, in his testimony before the committee, said: "I approve of Gen. Wood giving Reeves immunity if he could get testimony against the principal offenders, the other offenders."

Senator Hanna, after showing that Gen. the principal offenders, the other offenders. Senator Hanna, after showing that Gen. Wood issued orders admitting ex parte evidence in the postal cases, points out Wood's action in denying a new trial to Rathbone until the day before the American evacuation and the refusal of the latter to accept a pardon from the Cuban authorities. On the conflict of veracity between Gen. Wood and witnesses at the hearing Senator Hanna said:

"Several witnesses whose sworn statements are not to be lightly impeached have in their testimony reflected directly upon the credibility and veracity of Gen. Wood. Statements made by him in various communications are flatly disputed by

wood. Statements made by him in various communications are flatly disputed by witnesses testifying under oath, and documentary evidence submitted by others dispute statements made over his signature.

In support of this contention, the brief oints to the testimony of Commander ucian Young; C. E. Fisher, who swore that en. Wood broke faith with him in a matter of importance and that he "would not believe him on oath"; Alexis E. Frye, who testified to instances of broken faith and duplicity on the part of Gen. Wood, and Major Runcie, who fiatly cisputed state-ments read to him from letters written by Gen. Wood:

ments read to him from letters written by Gen. Wood:

The brief also refers to the charges by the late Gen. William Ludlow, that Wood had deliberately disseminated misinformation regarding the administration of the former: that Gen. Wood wrote an evasive and misleading letter, and says that Gen. Wood appeared never to have made any answer to these charges, nor to have asked for a court of inquiry. Senator Hanna thus refers to the Runcie incident:

"Runcie is a retired officer of the United States Army and is therefore amenable to army discipline. He states positively under oath facts and details which make it incumbent upon Gen. Wood to do more than to write mere letters of explanation, not under oath. We have no right to assume that Lieut. Runcie, a graduate of West Pohnt, is guilty of gross perjury. As the matter stands the sworn statement of Major Runcie is not controverted by either the unsworn statements of Gen. Wood or by the testimony of the witiness Baker.

"It appears from the sworn testimony that the article-in question was the outcome of a discussion at a certain dinner between Gen. Wood, Major Runcie and Mr. Baker. It appears clearly from the testimony of both Baker and Runcie that during Baker's stay in Santiago there was much of frank and open criticism.

"Runcie testifies that Gen. Wood knew that such an article was to be written and published. He swears that Gen. Wood understood that the article would be a critisism of Gen. Brooke's administration

published. He swears that Gen. Wood understood that the article would be a critism of Gen. Brocke's administration in the island, and that he could not avoid TF you're hungry, almost anything to eat tastes If you're not-nothing does.

GOLD LION Cocktails make you hungry.
GOLD LION Cocktails ready to ice) never vary GOLD LION Cocktails—Seven kinds—Manhattan, Vermouth, Whiskey, Martini, Tom Gin, Dry Gin—and the American Of good wine merchants. The Cook & Bernheimer Co.

go understanding it.' Mr. Baker's testimony is less direct, being rather a denial of recollection or knowledge of facts testified to by Runcie than a catagorical denial of the points at issue. But he admits that 'Gen. Wood was very frank in his expression of disagreement to certain things that the administration [Gen. Brooke's] was doing,' and that as the general re-sult of his visit to Cuba he found that Gen.

was doing,' and that as the general result of his visit to Cuba he found that Gen. Wood was 'antagonistic' to the administration of Gen. Brooke.

"This is confirmed by Gen. Wood's own statement in Gen. Wood's letter to Baker of July 22, 1903, that he never professed, as you know, to agree with the policy at that time in force in Cuba, but a frank disagreement is a very different proposition from a covert attack.

"The testimony of Witness Baker appears to have been given with reluctance, and with an apparent desire to escape as far as possible any implication of participation in the attack on Gen. Brooke. That Gen. Wood was interested in the publication of the article in question is declared by Runcle. Referring to the conversation between Gen. Wood, Baker and himself, Runcle swears: It was inevitable, as the result of the conversation, that the scope and purpose of that article must indicate a severe criticism of the acts of Gen. Brooke at Havana.'

at Havana.

"Runcie also swears that the article written by him correctly reflected the discussion between Gen. Wood, Baker and himself, and in various parts of his testimony asserts Gen. Wood's knowledge of the preparation and disposition of the manuscript. Runcie further swears that he told Gen. Wood that he would defend himself before any court-martial that might be summoned, 'and what was meant there was that if such a defense became necessary it might bring out facts that would be extremely embarrassing to Gen. Wood.' He likewise explained that 'the facts' alluded to were those of Gen. Wood's knowledge that the article was to be knowledge that the article was to be

facts' alluded to were those of Gen. Wood's knowledge that the article was to be written.

"After an apparent effort to evade a direct admission of the fact, Baker states that he knew that Runcie was to send him an article and that he knew what the tenor of the article would be. He states that he supposes that the object of the Runcie article was that 'it would help Gen. Wood to have it understood that Gen. Brooke was inefficient,' and this understanding appears to be reinforced by Runcie's letter transmitting the article to Mr. Baker. That letter closes with the paragraph: 'It may be the beginning of a better day for Wood as well as Cuba.'

"When the article, after its publication, was shown to Gen. Wood, he expressed neither surprise nor indignation. It appears that he read some of the passages of the article and laughed over them.

"The true point in this whole incident is not whether Gen, Wood authorized or saw this specific article, word for word, or saw it before its publication, but whether he did have previous knowledge of or give assent to the preparation and publication of an article criticising the administration of his superior officer, Gen. Brooke.

"The general denial written by Gen. Wood may be taken as an answer to the charges which he knew would be formulated, but it cannot be accepted as the

charges which he knew would be formulated, but it cannot be accepted as the refutation of the testimony of witnesses subsequently given under the solemnity of an oath."

Referring to the establishment in Havana of the game known as the Jai Alai, the brief says it would appear from the record that there was a suppression of contain says it would appear from the record that there was a suppression of certain important and material facts which were known to Gen. Wood, but which he refrained from communicating to the Secretary of War. The testimony of the Secretary of War clearly demonstrated this. Undoubtedly the Secretary based his evidence on the facts as submitted to him by Gen. Wood orally and in writing. After a review of the testimony in the Jai Alai matter, Senator Hanna, adds:

"Taking into consideration the facts

matter, Senator Hanna adds:

"Taking into consideration the facts above set forth, the number of times this matter was referred to Judge Advocate General Dudley, by Gen. Wood, after Col. Dudley had expressed his opinion, the apparent withholding of important facts in the submission of the case to the War Department in connection with the valuable present given to Gen. Wood by the Jai Ali Company, as admitted, which was passed through the Cuban custom house free of duty at the request of some one, on the claim that it was the property of Gen. Wood, when in fact it was the property of either Tiffany & Co. or of the Jai Alai Company it would certainly appear that in the absence of any certainly appear that in the absence of any explanation whatever by Gen. Wood as to his official acts in the premises we would not be justified in confirming this appointment.

NEGRO GIRL BLAMES, HOSPITAL. Kings County Denies That She Was Ever

Confined in That Institution. Mary Hobbs, a sixteen-year-old colored girl, sick and carrying a two-weeks-old girl, sick and carrying a two-weeks-old baby, was taken before Magistrate Furlong in the Gates avenue police court, Brooklyn, yesterday, where she told a story of cruel treatment by the Kings County Hospital authorities. The tale so impressed the Magistrate that without waiting to investigate he wrote a letter to Dr. Fitzgerald, the superintendent, in which he berated the hospital people roundly for their treatment of the woman.

The rirl says that she went to the hospital

ment of the woman.

The girl says that she went to the hospital a few days prior to her confinement, which occurred two weeks ago. As soon as she was able to leave her bed, she says, she was discharged from the hospital and told that there was no room there for her. She had no home and was found wandering about the streets by the police of the Atlantic avenue station.

had no home and was found wandering about the streets by the police of the Atlantic avenue station.

At the Kings County Hospital last night Supt. Fitzgerald could not be seen, but one of the house staff said:

"Supt. Fitzgerald has not seen the letter from Magistrate Furlong. It is on his desk now. We have heard of the girl's story. It is not true. She came here on Jan. 15, at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, from 1535 Dean street. She was expecting to give birth to a child. She insisted on leaving the hospital at the end of a week, and did so, although the child was not yet born. She went to a store half a block away and asked for clothing. Two officers of the Flatbush station found her and brought her back here. We took her in and kept her until Jan. 23, when she insisted on leaving, still with the child undelivered. We have seen or heard nothing of her since."

PLEA OF COUNTRY HOTEL MEN. They Ask for Permission to Sell Liquor in No-License Towns.

was had before the Senate Taxation and the Assembly Excise compilers ALBANY, March 9 .- An interesting hearing was had before the Senate Taxation and the Assembly Excise committees to-day on Senator Davis's bill permitting hotels in no-license towns to sell liquors. The Country Hotel Men's Association was well represented at the hearing in favor of the bill, and it was urged that if the simple question as to whether or not liquor should be sold was submitted to a vote of the people in the 350 no-license towns at least 300 of them would vote to permit the sale of liquor.

It was declared that the votes of those who favored some kind of selling were dissipated in voting for one or the other four questions usually submitted on the question of the sale of liquors in towns, and as a result a minority usually carried the town for no liquous

the town for no license.

Representatives of the Anti Saloon
League and the Women's Christian Temperance Union-opposed the bill and the
evil of a Raines law hotels again were
made a prominent feature of the discussion.

KILLING OFF NEW SUBWAYS.

FIRST LIGHT ON INTERESTING TACTICS IN LEGISLATION.

Hitch a Little Municipal Ownership Bill On to B. T. Board's Travel Bellef Measures, and Then See if the Legislature Will Pass 'Em or the Governor Sign 'Em .- Millions in It for August Belmont if the Answer Is No.

Persons interested in seeing the Rapid Transit Commission receive from the Legislature authority to extend the amount it can spend for new subways in this city, thus securing additional facilities by a new trunk system, were interested in the news which came from Albany yesterday that the Senate Cities Committee had decided to take the three measures affecting rapid transit now before it and lump them in one bill.

Those who have followed the course of rapid transit bills in the Legislature confidently predict that this means the death of all rapid transit legislation at this session. In that case, no more subways will be planned for a year at least. THE SUN told on March 1 that it was being confidently announced that the rapid transit legislation now pending was to be killed in the interests of one of the corporations interested in subway construction.

Two of the rapid transit measures which have now been before the Senate com-mittee for a week are those drawn by the Rapid Transit Commission itself. One removes the existing limit of \$50,000,000 which the city can spend for subways and gives the Board of Estimate authority to issue bonds in its discretion for rapid transit purposes. The other makes some minor changes in the law under which the

minor changes in the law under which the commission is now acting.

The third measure does not have the sanction of the rapid transit board and is regarded unfavorably by most of the members, although the Mayor and the Comptroller favor some of its provisions. This bill is the so-called Elsberg Rapid Transit bill, which has had a curious history. Its distinctive feature is a provision for municipal ownership and municipal operation of an independent subway railroad by the city. It was drawn by exsentor John Ford at the instigation of some members of the Citizens' Union and the City Club who favor the municipal ownership of all railroads, all gas plants and all other public utilities.

all other public utilities.

The Elsberg bill was introduced at Albany last year, but failed to pass the Assembly and excited only a languid interest.

Even its friends admitted a the bill in-Even its friends admitted a the bill involving such a radical departure in municipal powers would be hard to pass.

The bill reappeared several weeks ago, Senator Elsberg again standing sponsor for it. It has since been reposing in the custody of the Cities Committee of the Senate, and no hearings have been held on it.

on it.

The bill separates the construction of a subway road from its operation and makes twenty years the maximum term for which a contract for the road's operation by private persons can be entered into. Where no satisfactory private contract can be made, the bill authorizes the city to operate the road from the start. It permits the city to let the work in sections to different contractors and removes ons to different contractors and removes he requirement that a contractor must deposit \$1,000,000 cash as a guarantee that

deposit \$1,000,000 cash as a guarance that he will do what he set out to do.

The bills drawn by the Rapid Transit Commission have been aimed solely at giving the Commission power to lay out a second subway, which it cannot do now, because it hasn't got the money. A system such as that proposed by the Metropolitan or the Belmont interests would require or the Belmont interests would require almost as large an outlay as has been expended on the present system. The cost of such a system as the Metropolitan people have suggested would cost about \$35,000,000. The commission has announced that it can't do anything to provide more subways till the Legislature has passed the

ways till the Legislature has passed the bills providing the money.

The two measures drawn by the board were introduced last week by Senator White and it was expected that the committee some time this week would solicit the views of the commission and others interested in the situation on both the measures and the Elsberg bill. No such

hearing is scheduled.

The operation of a competing subway system, such as that which the Metropolitan interests have offered to bid on, would seet the Belmont Med Donald Company Belmont-McDonald Company. owners of the present subway, so experts nave figured, not less than \$1,000,000 a year. It has been calculated that the subway and the elevated roads composing the Interborough system will make at least \$2,500,000 a year from the time the present

\$2,500,000 a year from the time the present subway is opened until a competing system actually begins to run trains. Every year that competition is delayed the Belmont company saves a million dollars.

The Belmont interests proposed some time ago a plan for new subway lines, but they were for extensions of the present system rather than a new one. The Metropolitan plan providing for transfers all over town for a nickel is believed to meet the views of a majority of the commissioners, who want a new system not dependent in any way on the old, and upon which bids could be expected from both companies.

companies.

While the Belmont company wants its plan adopted some time, it is just at present engaged in tackling about all the work it can do, and for that reason also desires the ostponement of any subway plans at all.
The Metropolitan interests, on the other The Metropolitan interests, on the other hand, want to start on a new system as soon as possible and to have it in operation as speedily as may be. The Metropolitan company, therefore, wants to see the commission's limit on expenditure for subways raised and the commission's bills passed. No rapid transit legislation for anybody, is believed to be the Belmont programme.

That the Elsberg bill would serve as an admirable instrument to kill all rapid transit legislation this year was a view widely taken yesterday. It was shared among others by A. B. Boardman, counsel

widely taken vesterday. It was shared among others by A. B. Boardman, counsel to the Rapid Transit Commission. Mr. Boardman said that he had heard that

Boardman said that he had heard that the Senate committee had consolidated the bills, and that it was a complete surprise to him. As to the effect this would have, he made this statement:

"I should think that if anybody wanted to beat any rapid transit legislation this year, this would be a good way to do it. The commission had no representative at Albany, and has only just received word of the action. If the Eisberg bill becomes a law the entire theory of rapid transit legislation heretofore in practice will be dislation heretofore in practice will be carded."

"Does the action taken at Albany favor

"Does the action taken at Albany favor either of the two contending companies?" Mr. Boardman was asked.

"The action taken," he replied, "is in favor of that one of the interested parties which does not desire legislation this year. That is as far as I will go. You can guess which one that is for yourself."

In stating his objections to the Elsberg bill, Mr. Boardman said that heretofore the only cause for the expenditure of the city's money in rapid transit enterprises was that there should be obtained in advance a contractor who would give the necessary bonds to insure the work being well done and would pay as rental the inwell done and would pay as rental the in-terest on the bonds and a sum into the sinking fund to redeem them at maturity. The city, he said, was bound to acquire the subway within a space of time very short in the life of a great city, and without

any expense to itself.

"If the law is to be changed by the Elsberg bill certain results, all inimical to the interests of the city, will follow," said he. At present the work, although nominally done for the city, is really done by a contractor whose interest it is to keep down the expenses as much as possible, because the rental he has to pay is based on the cost.

"There are only two possible bidders for any subway on Manhattan Island. If the

tion is that in all future extensions of the underground rapid transit system final determination of such questions should be lodged with the Board of Estimate and the Mayor, both as to plans and the amount to be expended. The matter involves vast financial interests and should not be left for final action to any independent body, but should be entrusted to the chief executive officers of the city. As to the other provisions of the consolidated bill. I expect to get instructions from the city. any subway on Manhattan Island. If the city were to spend \$35,000,000, for example, on the construction of a new subway, and when that subway was completed; those two bidders entered into a combination, that combination would have the city by the throat. Still another great objection would be the great temptation which would arise, should the Elsberg bill pass, to introduce politics into subway matters. No one has I expect to get instructions from the city authorities later."

If Mayor McClellan has his way, the wings of the Rapid Transit Commission, which has exercised independent powers since 1892, will be clipped and no more rapid transit roads can be built except with the approval of city officials.

PRESIDENT ROTHSCHILD OUT. been able to charge that there is any trace

Mr. Boardman expressed the opinion that the Rapid Transit Commission together with VEDERAL BANK HAS ANOTHER the Mayor and Compission together with the Mayor and Comptroller should stand to-gether in opposition to the Elsberg bill, and insist upon the passage of the measures proposed by the commission independent SET OF OFFICERS.

Auditor Made Cashier—Bank Has Been Advertising Auction Sales of of it.

A man who has kept close track of rapid transit legislation at Albany said:

"If there is no legislation at all there can be no contract with the Metropolitan. If you take a good piece of legislation which might pass, and the it on to a bad piece of legislation which has many enemies and legislation which has many enemies and the passes they where it he chance Oriental Rugs Lately, Having a Stock Large Dimensions Accessible:

David Rothschild, who sometimes recmmends persons who are badly in need of money to the Globe Security Company, where they can borrow what they want at 72 per cent. a year, more or less, separated himself from the presidency of the Federal Bank yesterday. The details of the separation are yet to be made public.

This much is known to have happened: William M. Woods, who lives at 234 De catur street, Brooklyn, and who from 1901 until about a month ago was the vice-president of the Central National Bank, and Robert A. Doolittle, at one time a clerk in the Importers and Traders' National, a little later the cashier of the Stuyvesant Heights Bank in Brooklyn, of which Mr. Woods is a director, and for the last six or eight months the auditor of the Federal Bank, have, according to the announce ment made by Mr. Woods yesterday afternoon, secured control of the Federal.

was premature, although he for one favored such a plan.

"The commission has never expressed itself upon the Elsberg bill," said Mr. Grout, "but I believe it contains some good features. I am in favor of a compromise bill embodying points from all of the three bills. Senator White told me in Albany last week that he would be glad to see such a bill and Senator Elsberg promised to send me the draft of one. Oh, no. I don't think the Belmont company is trying to block legislation. I ve seen stories printed to that effect, but I have seen denials from the Belmont company with them."

When the Elsberg bill was up last year it was opposed by nearly all the Tammany Assemblymen. The Republican Club of this city at a meeting two weeks ago voted not to indorse it, although John Ford labored hard to get the club's indorsement.

The advocator of the Elsberg bill have Mr. Woods's announcement did not say from whom he and Mr. Doolittle acquired the controlling interest. It has been generally supposed, however, that David Rothschild and his coterie controlled the bank. Rothschild and the other officers of the bank resigned yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Woods was elected president and Mr. Doolittle cashier. Mr. Woods was for several years the

The advocates of the Elsberg bill have been spreading in town a report that Gov. Odell was opposed to the measure. It was given out last year that the bill had the Governor's hearty approval. If Gov. Odell has changed his mind and now dislikes the bill, as its advocates say, the no rapid transit legislative scheme would seem to be in a fair way of soing through credit man in the Importers and Traders'. From there he went to the Citizens' National as cashier. In 1901 he became vicepresident of the Central National. When arrangements for the consolidation seem to be in a fair way of going through seem to be in a fair way of going the swimmingly.

The result of that plan would be that the public will have to wait for any system that will supplement the present subway at points yet unreached and that the Belmont company, which will begin to operate this subway in a few months, will make a million or two in every year that such a system is delayed. of the Citizens' National and the Central National were made, about a month ago, Mr. Woods resigned the vice-presidency of the latter bank.

Besides his connection with the Central National and the Stuyvesant Heights Bank, Mr. Woods is a director of the Cooper Exchange Bank, at 20 Avenue A. The Federal Bank has an East Side branch at Grand and Orchard streets, of which Louis Haase, at one time, if not now, the

president of the Globe Security Company is the manager. At least he was the manage a few days ago. Under the Rothschild management the Federal Bank has been advertising in several cities auction sales of rugs. One of these sales opened in the Nixon Theatre Building, Ptitsburg, on March 1. The cata-logue contained the following letter.

logue contained the following letter.

Depository of the City of New York, the Federal Bank of New York.

500 Broadway.

New York, Feb. 24, 1904.

Messes. A. Leggate & Son, Pittsburg, Pa.

Gentlemen: You are hereby authorized to offer at public auction the entire stock of Oriental rugs and carpets, inventory value \$84,000. which stock is to be sold in order to pay the advances which we made on the same. Yours truly,

The Federal Bank of New York.

D. ROTHSCHILD, President.

The advertisement of the sale in a Pitts-burg paper described the goods as "genu-ine rare Oriental rugs," and said:

the three bills and incorporated them into The bank loan (to pay freight and duty) was a mere trifle compared to the value of the goods. one, and this composite bill was reported to-day to be reprinted and recommitted. The members of the Cities Committee, outside of Senator Ellsberg, are not committed to the consolidated bill, but agreed to report In the Assembly the Rapid Transit Com-

the goods.

From the fact that sales under the same general order were conducted in several different cities it was natural to infer that the stock of rugs which the bank had on its hands must have been quite large. Inquiry developed the fact that the New York headquarters of the bank's rugs, or rather the headquarters of the man whe says he has the general management of the sales, is at 258 Fourth avenue, which is the place of business of the Oriental Importing Company. This company is managed, according to the understanding of at least one firm with which it has done business, by Max Grabb.

this afternoon in favor of the Elsberg-Newcomb measure. Mr. Ford told how the rapid transit bills in the Senate had been consolidated in one measure and sugby Max Grabb.
In speaking of the Federal Bank's rugs yesterday a man who said he was the manager of the Federal Bank's rug sales, said:
"You see, the president of the Federal Bank is a personal friend of mine. The bank advanced a considerable sum of money to a couple of Armenians, I think they were, who intended to open a rug store here. consolidated in one measure and suggested a similar course in the Assembly.

Chairman Bedell of the Railroad Committee pointed out that his committee did not have possession of all the rapid transit bills in the Assembly, and suggested that Mr. Ford could best accomplish his purpose by introducing the Senate consolidated rapid transit bill in the Assembly. This Mr. Ford promised to do.

Senator White, chairman of the Senate Cities Committee, in explaining to-night couple of Armenians, a minimum of the couple Cities Committee, in explaining to-night how the rapid transit bills were consolihow the rapid transit bills were consondated into one measure, said:

"Last year the Elsberg-Newcomb bill passed the Senate, but was killed in the Assembly during the last days of the session. The members of the committee recognize that there are some good provisions in this measure, especially one which provides for pipe galleries in the tunnel. That would bring in a big revenue to the city.

"We also recognize that amendments in the two bills I introduced for the Rapid Transit Commission are needed. But it was also thought that more good and needed amendments to the Rapid Transit law could be secured if the three bills were embodied in one. Therefore it was decided to have all of the amendments printed as one bill and to let the contending interests point out which of these amendments should be eliminated. Otherwise, if one bill went through in its present shape, those who favored it might fight the passage of the other proposed rapid transit amendments. The committee is to give this question careful consideration, with a view to doing what is best for the city and for rapid transit." that there are some good provisions in this

Security Company, as C. W. Munro says he was when he applied to the bank for a At the southeast corner of Nineteenth

At the southeast corner of Nimeteenth street and Fourth avenue, a block below the headquarters of the Oriental Importing Company, is the place of business of A. & M. Karagheusian, among the largest dealers in Oriental rugs in New York. A person connected with the house of Karagheusian had this to say about Max Grabb.

"Grabb says he is selling rugs for the Federal Bank. He has had sales in various cities. I do not think he made money Federal Bank. He has had sales in various cities. I do not think he made money in Ciacinnati or Pittsburg. The Federal Bank must have had a large stock to have so many sales. I think Grabb said the bank advanced something like \$50,000. Maybe, but for these sales Grabb has bodght many rugs of us. Maybe he runs out of sizes, but I should think the bank would like that, unless it is going to stay in the rugbusiness.

that, unless it is going to stay in the rugbusiness.

"Maybe it is. I don't know. If you have a rug you bought at one of those sales, and want a mate to it, you can get it here. Or, if you prefer, you can order it from Grabb. He will get it here, I think. You can deal with him or deal with us."

Washington, Newark, N. J., and Brock, lyn are some of the cities that have been favored with Federal Bank rug sales.

Once upon a time David Rothschild was in the furniture and fixture business in Cincinnati. His firm failed. They reestablished themselves in New York, had a fire, and failed. Then he paid William Kleeman & Co.'s bill for the balance due them on their contract for fitting up the offices of the Globe Security Company. Then he became president of the Federal Bank. Before his bank lent money to rug importers, it is not known that he ever had any experience in the rug business. Now, that he is no longer a bank president, maybe he will find an opening in the rug business.

DELAWARE ICE GORGE INTACT. Port Jervis Menaced-Fifty Houses and Cemetery Floodes.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 9 .- The Delaware River ice gorge, which gave Port Jervis the greatest and most disastrou flood ever experienced, still remains as a menace to the place. All the ice from Lackawaxen, thirty miles up the river, has piled between the bend in the river at the southeast part of the town, higher than the banks, and for many miles downstream The canger is from the extensive gorges at Narrowsburg, Callicoon and Hancock, in the upper Delaware, which have not moved. About fifty dwellings, Jeppings's saw works, the electric light plant and Conyo.'s mill are still inundated and transportation

mill are still inuncated and transportation is only by boats. The river here to-might is slowly falling.

The Matamoras railroad bridge, which went down last night, has disappeared, and the iron highway bridge at Tristates over the Neversink was carried upstream. The loss of these two bridges shuts off travel to places both east and south. Matamoras is isolated. Business was suspended to-day and workshops and schools closed. The ice jam in the Neversink flooded Laurel Grove Cemetery and hundreds of graves are under water, hidding tombstones and many morniments.

BEST& 6

## The Complete Outfitting of Boys and Girls

Is made an exclusive business by only one store in New York.

This store carries the largest stock of Children's Clothing in the World.

Its Designers design for Children only.

It originates Children's styles.

It sets Juvenile fashions.

its range of sizes in everything from Hats to Shoes, is without an equal.

The magnitude of its business makes possible the Lowest Prices.

60-62 West 23d Street.

## B. Altman & Co.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR SILK Department, CHOICE LINES OF NEW FANCY SILKS, INCLUDING A VARIETY OF

> FRENCH HAND-MADE TAFFETAS the wear of which will be guaranteed.

COMMENCING THIS DAY (THURSDAY), MARCH 10th 7.000 Yards White Silk Taffetas,

55c. YARD. REGULARLY 75c YARD, AT (REAR OF ROTUNDA.)

Eighteenth-Street, Mineteenth-Street, Sixth Avenne, few York.



ROUSERS.-to suit the most fastidious; quiet patterns, an elegant line of goods that were priced as high as \$8 and \$9. WASH VESTS. At a price that will scatter them quickly, \$1.50, formerly \$4, \$3. \$2, \$2.50. Whites, tans and neat figures. PRINCE ALBERT Coats and Vests, in sizes 34 and 35 only, some all silk lined, \$10. former prices \$30, \$25, \$20.

N. Y. Store only FULL DRESS COATS, in sizes 34 and 35 only, some all silk lined, at a nomina \$10. price to close them out.

SMITH GRAY & CO.



"Will stand a

SUSQUEHANNA'S BIG FLOOD. Several Towns Inundated and Bridges Swept Away.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 9 .- The Susquehanna to-day rose three feet more along he Wyoming Valley and fifteen feet more further down the river, causing damage which is roughly estimated at \$2,000,000. The town of Plainsville has been deserted, every house being affected. Pittston is eadly damaged and the main streets of Forty Fort and Dorranceton are under water.

A mile below this city a gigantic gorge has formed at Butzbachs and has backed water to the height of 30 feet 8 inches. The flood at Westmoor and Breslau affects every house, and at the latter place three houses have been carried away. Onefourth of this city is under water, and boats, rafts and canoes are being used to go from house to house. All communication on the west, south and north is cut off, the mines are flooded and most of the mills

Below the gorge which floods this city s another which has flooded Plymouth. fourth gorge flooded Nanticoke, but broke at noon. At Bloomsburg the water reached forty-two feet, the highest point long the entire river.

A rush of backwater came so suddenly at Espy and Rupert to-day that the residents of each town had to flee to the mountains without waiting to save anything, and these 1,500 people are homeless and practically out off from communication with the outside world.

Carawissa, Pa., March 9.—The Susquehanna River has overflowed its banks here
and the low parts of the town are inundated.

The ice gorden in the iver moved dated.

and the low parts of the town are inundated. The ice gorges in the river moved a short distance this morning. The Catawissa bridge has been swept away and the Reading company's three-span bridge is in danger. The electric light plant is underwater and the town is in darkness.

Ice Gorge at the Water Gap Breaks. EASTON, Pa., March 9-The ice in the Delaware River at the Water Cap broke shortly before noon to-day, relieving the dangerous situation there. It has passed down the liver without doing any harm.

## Forsythe's New Styles **Walking Suits**

Our stock of Walking Suits for Spring and Summer wear is pronounced the finest and best selected in New York.

\$28 upward

The fabrics are English Mixtures, Homespuns, Scotch Cheviots, Tweeds, Venetians, Serges, Brilliantines, Wool Crashes, Canvas Cloths, Etamines, Broad Cloths, Covert Cloths, etc.

Your inspection is cordially invited.

John Forsythe THE WAIST HOUSE

865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Streets

DROWNED IN WALLKILL FLOOD. Mrs. Anderson Slips Off a Bluff While Looking at the Ice Gorge. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 9-Mrs.

Margaret Anderson, the young wife of Harry Anderson, an insurance agent at Walden, Orange county, was drowned at that place Tuesday afternoon. When at that place Tuesday afternoon. When the ice gorge formed in the Wallkill River Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Anderson hurried home to take his wife to see the piling-up of ice and the rush of the waters. They ascended the bluff and were standing directly over the boiling waters, twenty feet below, when Mr. Anderson's foot slipped and she toppled over the brink and disappeared in the flood. The husband was frantic with the flood.